


HEALTH  
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**URBAN DISTRICT  
COUNCIL  
OF  
GAINSBOROUGH**

**ANNUAL REPORT**

of the  
**Medical Officer of Health**  
with that of the  
**Sanitary Inspector**

**For the Year  
1946**



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**HEALTH COMMITTEE MEMBERS, 1946-47.**

Chairman: Councillor H. C. Lee.

Councillors: Baines, Barter, Collingwood, Green, Hamshaw,  
McGurk, Muskett, Spicksley, Taylor, J., Wood, M. K.

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**HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF, 1946-47.**

Medical Officer of Health:

J. C. MACARTNEY, M.D., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Sanitary Inspector:

W. W. JACKSON, C.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.,

General Assistant to Sanitary Inspector:

L. SEARSON.

Assistant Meat Inspector:

J. SMITHSON.

**Isolation Hospital.**

Matron:

MISS H. A. WILSON, S.R.N., R.F.N.,  
and Staff.



Public Health Department,  
10/12, Lord Street, Gainsborough.  
1st August, 1947.

To:—

**THE CHAIRMAN  
AND MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE,  
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF GAINSBOROUGH.**

**Introduction to the Annual Report for 1946.**

I herewith present the following report on the Health and Sanitary conditions of your district for the year 1946. It is convenient and advantageous to include, as a continuation, the annual report of the Sanitary Inspector dealing with Housing, Food Supervision, etc.

Where possible comparative tables are given for purposes of avoiding a verbose commentary by way of preface.

Amongst features worthy of notice, attention is drawn to an increase by 420 in the Population figure compared with that for the year 1945. Such a factor makes problems in every aspect of Public Health Administration, especially Housing. Sanitary progress must keep pace with an increasing population.

The Birth Rate shows a substantial rise and there is a slight fall in the Death Rate. A record is created by the outstandingly low figure of 33.16 for the Infantile Mortality Rate (the number of deaths of children under one year of age per 1,000 Live Births). This is very much below the corresponding figure for the whole of England and Wales, as well as that for the 148 smaller towns and the 126 great towns thereof. Last year this rate was 44.8.

No noteworthy outbreak of disease occurred during the year, and there was a reduction in the incidence of Infectious Disease. The number of deaths due to Cancer continues to remain at a high level.

There are still matters of Hygiene which require vigilance and attention, with a view to the diminution of risks to health. Nevertheless, it can be said the health and sanitary conditions during the period under review compare very favourably with other areas throughout the country.

The year 1946 marks an epoch in the history of your Health Department because of the installation of the first whole-time Medical Officer of Health, who also serves in a similar capacity for two adjoining Rural Districts, as well as assisting by carrying out certain duties administered by the County Council. This arrangement is in accordance with the County Council's scheme under the Local Government Act, 1933. It is therefore no longer permissible to appoint, in a part-time capacity, a Medical Officer who is not restricted from engaging in work as a private Medical Practitioner. The Medical Officer of Health is a full-time Public Health servant of his employing authorities.

In conclusion I wish to convey to the staff of this department my thanks for their loyal work and helpful co-operation. I also desire to express my full appreciation of the support and consideration which you have given to the work of the Public Health Department.

J. C. MACARTNEY.

## SECTION A.

### 1. STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area of the Urban District.....	about 2,400 acres
Estimated Population . . . . .	17,400
Number of inhabited houses end 1946.....	5,025
Rateable Value . . . . .	£93,316
Sum represented by 1d. Rate.....	£364/18/7

The chief industries of the area are Engineering, Timber, Malting and Milling.

### 2. EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS.

	Total	Male	Female	Birth Rate
Live Births . . . . .	392	201	191	22.5
Legitimate . . . . .	351	175	176	
Illegitimate . . . . .	41	26	15	
Still Births . . . . .	7	4	3	
Legitimate . . . . .	7	4	3	
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 live and still Births.....				17.5
Deaths. 1946. All causes.				

Total	Male	Female	Death Rate
213	115	98	12.02

### DEATHS FROM PUERPERAL CAUSES (Headings 29 and 30)

There was one death within the District.

### DEATH RATE OF INFANTS UNDER 1 YEAR.

All Infants per 1,000 Live Births.....	33.16
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births.....	25.6
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 Illegitimate live births.....	97.5

## CAUSES OF DEATH.

Disease	Male	Female	Total
Pulmonary Tuberculosis .....	5	2	7
Other Forms Tuberculosis .....	1	—	1
Syphilitic Diseases....	1	—	1
Influenza .....	1	—	1
Acute Infective Encephalitis.....	2	—	2
Cancer, all causes .....	19	20	39
Diabetes.....	—	2	2
Intracranial Vascular Diseases .....	11	19	30
Heart Disease .....	31	23	54
Other Circulatory Diseases .....	3	2	5
Bronchitis .....	4	5	9
Pneumonia.....	7	3	10
Other Respiratory Diseases .....	1	1	2
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum....	2	1	3
Diarrhoea, under 2 years.....	1	1	2
Other Digestive Cauases .....	1	3	4
Nephritis .....	3	—	3
Other Maternal Causes .....	—	1	1
Premature Births .....	1	2	3
Congenital Diseases .....	3	3	6
Suicide....	4	—	4
Road Traffic Accidents.....	3	—	3
Other Violent Causes.....	2	2	4
All other Causes.....	9	8	17

## COMPARATIVE TABLES.

Births	Total	Male	Female	Birth Rate
1946 .....	392	201	191	22.5
1945 .....	290	159	131	17.07
1944 .....	356	195	161	20.4
1943 .....	299	138	161	17.1
1942 .....	325	173	152	18.8



Deaths	Total	Male	Female	Death Rate
1946 .....	213	115	98	12.02
1945 .....	221	128	93	13.01
1944 .....	215	111	104	12.5
1943 .....	224	116	108	12.8
1942 .....	214	108	106	12.3

#### DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER 1 YEAR

	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate .....	3	6	9
Illegitimate .....	2	2	4
Total .....	5	8	13

#### CAUSES OF INFANT DEATHS.

	Male	Female	Total
Congenital Causes ....	3	3	6
Diarrhoea.....	1	1	2
Premature Births .....	1	2	3
Pneumonia.....	—	1	1
Other Maternal Causes....	—	1	1
Totals .....	5	8	13

#### COMPARATIVE TABLE.

	* Birth Rate	* Death Rate	‡ Infant Mortality
England and Wales ..	19.1	11.5	43
126 Great Towns .....	22.2	12.7	46
148 Smaller Towns ....	21.3	11.7	37
London .....	21.5	12.7	41
Gainsborough .....	22.5	12.02	33.16

\* Rates per 1,000 civilian population.

‡ Rates per 1,000 Live Births.

## SECTION B.

### GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

#### HOSPITALS AVAILABLE:—

**Fever:** Gainsborough Isolation Hospital—provided and maintained by the Urban District Council. Special provision in the County is made by a Joint Small Pox Hospital Board for cases of Small Pox.

**Tuberculosis:** Branston Hall Sanatorium, Lincoln. Brumby Tuberculosis Hospital, Scunthorpe. Grimsby Corporation Sanatorium. Also others outside the County, including Harlow Wood Orthopædic Hospital and Gringley-on-the-Hill Children's Hospital.

**Maternity:** Maternity Home, North Marsh Road, Gainsborough, provided and maintained by the County Council.

**Mental:** Bracebridge Mental Hospital and Harmston Hall Colony, Lincoln.

**General:** Medical and Surgical cases can be admitted to John Coupland Hospital in Gainsborough. The services of other Voluntary Hospitals in district outside the town may be arranged for by General Practitioners. Louth County Infirmary is a modern Municipal Hospital maintained by Lindsey County Council. Brigg Infirmary is under the same Authority.

**Laboratory Facilities:** Emergency Public Health Laboratory, Lincoln. Grimsby Corporation Laboratory (V.D. Specimens).

#### Ambulance Facilities:

##### (a) For Infectious Cases:

Removal is carried out by the ambulance which is housed at Foxby Hill Isolation Hospital.

##### (b) For Non-Infectious cases and accidents:

Provision of another ambulance is made by the Urban District Council for town and district service. The St. John's Ambulance is also utilised for such purposes.

#### Public Health Officers of the Local Authority:

The names of these officers are given on the front page. All are now whole-time officials with the exception of the assistant Meat Inspector.

Your Medical Officer of Health, in addition to being Medical Superintendent of the Isolation Hospital under Gainsborough



Urban District Council carries out the following duties:—

Medical Officer of Health for Gainsborough Rural District.  
 Medical Officer of Health for Isle of Axholme Rural  
 District.

District Tuberculosis Officer and  
 School Medical Inspector under Lindsey County Council.

**Nurses:** non-institutional.

Health Visitors and County Midwife employed by County  
 Council.

District Midwife.

District Nurse.

### **MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE**

The following facilities are provided in Gainsborough by the Lindsey County Council:—

**Ante Natal Care** includes:—

- (a) Medical examination and advice at clinics.
- (b) Similar examination and advice at Doctors' Surgeries or Patients' homes.
- (c) Institutional treatment.
- (d) Services of a consultant.
- (e) Dental treatment.
- (f) Extra nourishment.

**Ante and Post Natal Clinics.**

**Ante and Post Natal examinations by General practitioners.**

**Maternity Home and Other Institutional provision.**

**Provision of Midwives.**

**Payment of fees to Doctors called in by Midwives.**

**Services of a consultant.**

**Home Helps.**

**Provision of Home Nursing for Puerperal Fever and Ophthalmia Neonatorum.**

**Home visits by Nurses.**

**Dental treatment.**

**Extra Nourishment.**

**Infant Welfare Centres for children under five years of age.**

### **SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE.**

This Service is administered by Lindsey County Council.

Each school in the town is visited by the School Medical Inspector every year.

A school child is required to undergo a routine medical examination at the following periods of its school life:—

**“First Examination”**—Pupils admitted for the first time to a maintained school to be inspected as soon as possible after admission.

**“Second Examination”**—Pupils in primary schools to be inspected in their last year of attendance at such schools.

**“Third Examination”**—Pupils attending secondary schools to be inspected in the last year of their attendance at such schools.

It will be seen that children attending secondary schools now only require to be examined during their last year of attendance and no longer require to be examined as soon as possible after their admission to such school.

Defects of Eyes, Ear, Nose and Throat, Bones and joints, Teeth, and Heart are referred when necessary, to the County Council's Specialists in these subjects. Other cases are referred to private family Doctors.

In addition to Medical examinations of scholars each school is submitted to a hygienic survey, and any defects found are reported for attention.

On the whole the health of the school children of Gainsborough was satisfactory. No epidemics of Infectious Diseases occurred except a small outbreak of Measles towards the end of the year.

Other branches of this service are:—

1. **School Clinic**—for attention to Minor ailments.
2. **Dental Service**—for dental inspection and treatment of school children.
3. **Rheumatism and Heart Clinic**—for Children suffering from heart disease, rheumatism, and allied conditions. A specialist attends once every two months.
4. **Orthopædic Clinic**—for the treatment of crippling defects. An Orthopædic Surgeon attends.
5. **Mental and Physically Defective, Blind, Deaf and Dumb**—Education and training are provided in special Schools and other institutions for children classified under any of these headings.

## TUBERCULOSIS.

Facilities for the diagnosis and supervision of cases of Tuberculosis are provided by the County Council at the Tuberculosis Dispensary in Gladstone Street, where definite or suspected cases as well as contacts are dealt with. Modern methods of diagnosis are available and include X-ray examinations, tuberculin tests and sputum examinations. X-ray examinations are mostly carried out at Branston Hall Sanatorium.

Treatment by artificial pneumothorax is done at this clinic and arrangements can be made for cases requiring special forms of Surgical treatment elsewhere.

Institutional treatment is arranged for when required in pulmonary and non-pulmonary cases. Other facilities provided through the Dispensary include:—

- (a) Dental Treatment.
- (b) Extra nourishment granted in necessitous cases.
- (c) Artificial Sunlight treatment.
- (d) Open air sleeping shelters.
- (e) After-care.
- (f) Maintenance allowances (financial).

193 definitely diagnosed cases of tuberculosis were dealt with during the year. In addition there were attendances by many observation cases carried over from the previous year. The number of new observation cases was 149.

The total number of new definite cases (17) was much below that of the year 1945 when there were 32. Of these 17 patients, 16 were pulmonary and one non-pulmonary. There were also fewer deaths from tuberculosis. Eight died compared with fifteen in 1945.

The number of patients sent for X-ray examinations amounted to 168.

Attendances were well maintained throughout the year and were as follows:—

Men	577
Women	359
Girls	164
Boys	103
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<b>Total</b>	<b>1,203</b>



The number of patients who received Artificial Pneumothorax treatment at the clinic during the year was 14.

The number of Artificial Pneumothorax refills given to these was 205.

The work of the Health visitors was well carried out in spite of shortage of staff. The services of an almoner, who attends the weekly clinics, are much appreciated where necessary.

Monthly meetings of an after-care committee are held, and much beneficial assistance is given to suitably qualified cases.

### VENEREAL DISEASES.

Lindsey County Council provide every facility for the diagnosis, treatment and control of these diseases. A whole-time Medical Officer is employed who is in charge of the various centres, one of which is available in Gainsborough.

The incidence of V.D. in Gainsborough is low. During the year there were 90 new cases, and the total number of attendances was 750. There was a decrease in the number of non V.D. conditions, and some increase in syphilis and gonorrhoeæ cases. The defaulter rate was low.

The following laboratory work was carried out in connection with the diagnosis and treatment of cases:—

Number of Microscopical Specimens examined .....	108
„ „ Blood Serum „ „ .....	212
„ „ Cerebro-Spinal „ „ .....	2
„ „ Other „ „ .....	15
	<hr/>
Total .....	337

## SECTION C.

### SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES IN THE AREA.

The usual services have been carried out in a satisfactory manner. The water supply continues to be adequate and of good quality. Routine analyses have been carried out and the results have been satisfactory.

**SECTION D.****HOUSING STATISTICS.**

<b>Total of New Houses erected during the year</b> ....	60
(1) By the Local Authority ....	60
(2) By other Local Authorities ....	—
(3) By other bodies or persons ....	—

**1. Inspection of Dwellinghouses during the year—**

(1) (a) Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under public Health or Housing Acts) ....	149
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ....	149
(2) (a) Number of dwellinghouses (included under Sub-head above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 ....	—
(b) No. of inspections made for the purpose ....	—
(3) No. of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation....	—
(4) Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ....	130

**2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal Notices—**

Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers ....	84
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**3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year—**

(a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 36 Housing Act, 1936 :—	
(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ....	—
(2) Number of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a) by owners ....	—
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners ....	—
(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—	
(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ....	78
(2) Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) by owners ....	13
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners ....	—
(c) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—	
(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ....	—
(2) Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ....	4
(3) Number of dwellinghouses subject to undertakings ....	—

(d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	....	—
Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	....	—

#### 4. Housing Act, 1936—Part IV—Overcrowding.

(a) (1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year....	8
(2) Number of families dwelling therein	.... 17
(3) Number of persons dwelling therein	.... 91
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	3
(c) (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	5
(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases	.... 35
(d) Number of houses again overcrowded after being previously relieved	....

60 Prefabricated houses were completed and occupied during the year, but no permanent houses were completed by the Local Authority.

42 Army huts were taken possession of by "Squatters." Existing Lavatory accommodation was serviced by the Local Authority and improved arrangements were made for bathing and washing.

With the present trend of population towards increasing percentage of old persons, there will arise in future housing schemes, the need for consideration of provision of accommodation for the aged. This might be kept in mind when building resources are less limited.

There is a shortage of four-bedroomed houses for the larger families.

## SECTION E.

### INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

This is dealt with fully in the Report of the Sanitary Inspector.



## SECTION F.

### INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The Urban District Council is the Authority responsible for the treatment of Infectious Diseases and owns Foxby Hill Isolation Hospital, to which patients are also admitted from Gainsborough Rural District and on exceptional occasions from the Isle of Axholme.

There were no major epidemics. Fewer cases of Measles and Whooping Cough occurred.

Immunisation against Diphtheria is carried out at Infant Welfare Centres and at Schools. It is also done at home or at the Surgery of the private Doctor.

TABLE I.

Disease	Number of Cases Notified	Removed to Hospital	Died
Scarlet Fever .....	22	10	—
Pneumonia.....	26	4	10
Measles .....	199	1	—
Erysipelas .....	2	—	—
Whooping Cough .....	6	—	—
Diphtheria .....	3	3	—
Puerperal Pyrexia .....	1	1	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ....	1	—	—

TABLE II.

### DISTRIBUTION IN WARDS.

	North	South	Market	Central
Scarlet Fever .....	7	5	6	4
Pneumonia.....	12	8	3	3
Measles .....	59	41	43	56
Erysipelas .....	—	—	1	1
Whooping Cough .....	3	1	—	2
Diphtheria .....	1	1	1	—
Puerperal Pyrexia .....	—	—	1	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum .....	1	—	—	—

### CANCER.

During the year, there were 39 deaths from Cancer, an increase of seven over the previous year.

The sites of the disease were as follows:—

Oesophagus .....	1
Uterus .....	1
Stomach and Duodenum .....	7
Breast .....	2
All other sites .....	28

TABLE III.  
AGE INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Ages	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Pneumonia	Measles	Whooping Cough	Erysipelas	Puerperal Pyrexia	Ophthalmia Neonatorum
0-1	—	—	3	9	1	—	—	1
1-2	2	—	1	27	3	—	—	—
2-3	1	—	3	17	—	—	—	—
3-4	2	—	—	14	2	—	—	—
4-5	3	—	1	77	—	—	—	—
5-10	12	2	—	52	—	—	—	—
10-15	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
15-20	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
20-35	1	1	2	1	—	1	1	—
35 up	—	—	16	—	—	1	—	—

# ANNUAL REPORT

of the

## Sanitary Inspector

for the year 1946.

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TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE  
HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my eighth annual report, covering the year 1946. I am happy to report that the Staff of the Department has carried out its various duties in a satisfactory manner in spite of many difficulties. Some of the labour was not by any means suitable, but was all that was available. We have again had a considerable amount of work to carry out answering many queries and completing forms for various purposes which detracts from the ordinary work of the department to a great degree.

### **FACTORIES ACT, 1937.**

The number of workshops on the Register, including Bakehouses, is 115.

78 visits have been paid to these premises.

There are 12 Bakehouses on the Register, and these have been visited on 29 occasions. Contraventions were found in 5 instances, and these were remedied.

These were general cleanliness complaints and were due to shortage of Staff.

### **SHOPS ACT, 1934.**

During the year, 67 visits were paid to the shops retailing foodstuffs, and nothing was found to complain of. No Notices were served during the year. Additional ventilation was provided in two instances following informal action.

### **FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.**

This work consists of visiting premises where food is prepared in the various cooked and uncooked forms.



The shops registered under the above Act have been constantly visited, and all were found to be clean and well kept. 92 visits were paid to these premises.

### **COWSHEDS, DAIRIES and MILK SUPPLY.**

The number of Cowkeepers is 8, the number of Cowsheds 16, and the approximate number of Milch Cows is 90.

78 visits have been paid to these premises, and it is encouraging to report that such premises were well kept, and that there was no cause for complaint.

During the year, 9 reports on the condition of "Accredited" Milk were received from the County Health Officer, one sample only failing to pass the "Methylene Blue" Test. All the other samples were reported upon as being satisfactory.

On the Register of Dairies are 13 Purveyors and 4 Dairymen; 6 Purveyors and 2 Dairymen residing outside the District. 21 small shops also retail bottled milk brought into the Town by the Bottlers. 44 visits were paid to these premises.

18 samples for keeping quality and cleanliness were taken during the year of milk retailed within the Urban District.

Regular visits were made to the one Pasteurizing Plant in the District, and 28 samples were taken, 3 being unsatisfactory. This is very encouraging and is due to more efficient equipment and a better standard of work on the part of the Staff, and not least to the energy and drive of the Dairy Manager.

### **MEAT, FOODS and SLAUGHTERHOUSE INSPECTION.**

The Slaughterhouse taken over by the Ministry of Food in 1940 was visited daily, and the Assistant Meat Inspector was given every assistance in the performance of his duties. The Slaughterhouse has been well kept and free from complaint. Large consignments of frozen Pork, Lambs, Sheep and boneless chilled Beef were distributed in the area during the year, together with a large quantity of tinned Corned Beef.

The number of visits paid to the Slaughterhouse, Butchers' Shops and Market Stalls was 2,496, and the number of Carcases examined were:—1,194; Cows, 453; Pigs, 174; Sheep, 4,971; and Calves, 405; making a grand total of 7,197 Carcases.

Foodstuffs condemned during the year were:—

### SLAUGHTERHOUSE.

5	Beast Carcases and all Offals, T.B.
11	Cow Carcases and all Offals, T.B.
2	Pig Carcases and all Offals, T.B.
35	full sets Beast Offals, T.B.
6	full sets Cow Offals, T.B.
303	other Beast Offals, T.B.
68	other Cow Offals, T.B.
67	other Pig Offals, T.B.
1	other Calf Offals, T.B.
101	lbs. Beef, T.B.
11	Beast Carcases and all Offals (non-defined diseases)
2	Cow Carcases and all Offals (non-defined diseases)
18	Sheep Carcases and all Offals
1	Calves Carcases and all Offals.
2	full sets Cow Offals.
31	other Beast Offals.
25	other Cow Offals.
3	other Pig Offals.
27	other Sheep Offals
315	lbs. Beef, Bruised and Broken Leg.
10	lbs. Pork, Abscess.
24	lbs. Mutton, Abscess.
13	lbs. Veal, Broken Leg.

### OTHER FOODSTUFFS.

226	tins assorted sizes Preserved Meats.
386	tins assorted sizes Milk
1322	tins assorted sizes Vegetables.
257	tins assorted sizes Preserves.
201	tins assorted sizes Fish.
15	tins assorted sizes Soup
22	boxes Smoked Fish.
39	lbs. Flour.
$2\frac{1}{4}$	lbs. Cheese.
35	lbs. 10 ozs. Bacon.
$2\frac{1}{4}$	lbs. Butter.
26	lbs. 5 ozs. Cooked Meats.
$20\frac{3}{4}$	lbs. Sausage.
216	lbs. Dates.
84	lbs. Tomatoes.
15	cwts. Sausage Rusk
224	lbs. Macaroni.
$36\frac{1}{2}$	lbs. Confectionery.
$4\frac{1}{2}$	lbs. Tea.
8	tins Dried Milk.
6	pkts. Dried Egg.

Appended table of Carcases inspected is compiled from the Ministry of Health's Circular, 1938.

### CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

	Cattle excl'd'g Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed.....	1194	453	405	4971	174
Number inspected .....	1194	453	405	4971	174
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis.</i>					
Whole Carcases con- demned .....	11	2	1	18	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned .....	30	21	—	20	1
Percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis .....	3.43	5.07	.24	.76	.57
<i>Tuberculosis only.</i>					
Whole Carcases con- demned .....	5	15	—	—	2
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned .....	262	37	1	—	47
Percentage of number inspected affected with tuberculosis .....	22.36	9.27	.24	—	28.7

### OFFENSIVE TRADES.

The number on the Register is 4. 57 visits have been paid to these premises during the course of the year, and on the whole they have been kept free from nuisance and clean. The Hide and Skin Company's business has been satisfactorily carried out as conditions will allow. The premises are in a very bad and dilapidated condition, but any reconstruction is dependent upon the future use of the site.

### COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF HOUSE REFUSE.

The collection of the Town's Refuse during the past year has been successfully carried out, despite transport and other difficulties.



The two Karrier "Bantams" were responsible for the major collection of the refuse, and the Colt was brought into use during the peak periods of cleaning times, holidays and bad weather, and in many cases, where breakdowns occurred on the "Bantams." The Colt was also used for the collection of Waste Paper and other materials. The addition of the "Prefabricated" houses has made further difficulty, as the lay-out of this site makes the collection a very slow process due to the long "carry" entailed. Also, there were an additional 42 hutments at the old Carr House Military Camp which was occupied by "Squatters."

The amount of refuse collected has increased considerably, and is no doubt due to the inferior coal (giving a very high degree of ash) and to the increasing number of cases where two families are occupying one house. This has also reflected on the Collection periods which have varied widely, the average throughout the year being 12 day intervals. A considerable amount of time has also been lost by the vehicles due to the difficulty in obtaining spare parts. Compared with the general condition of districts throughout England, this is quite good, considering also that all transport was for 11 days engaged assisting the Surveyor on snow clearances.

#### **CONTROLLED TIPPING OF REFUSE.**

The amount of refuse dealt with at the Controlled Tip was 7,043 tons. These are estimated weights and are for the financial year ending the 31st March, 1947.

Tipping of Refuse was carried out on a site in "Humble Carr" Lane, and by the Railway embankment. During the heavy floods experienced, we were fortunate in obtaining a site just over the Trent Bridge on waste ground near the "Trent Port" Inn. This site was almost filled and was adequate for our needs. New sites for disposal of Refuse will be necessary during the next year or so.

The figures on the next page are for the financial year ending 31st March, 1947.

#### **SALVAGE.**

I am very pleased to report a very satisfactory result from the Department's Salvage activities. Many methods of bringing the urgency of this matter to the notice of the public were employed, and the press gave every assistance.

During the year, materials to the value of £1,388 were returned to industry. This figure included 158 tons of waste paper; 68 tons of tins and metals; 33 tons kitchen scraps and other smaller items. We also had a large amount of Salvageable material brought in from many of the Service Camps and Stations that became redundant.

These results, when compared with other Districts, are such as to give every satisfaction, though it is becoming rather difficult to dispose of some materials.

HOUSE REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

Total cost of Collection and Disposal of the Town's Refuse is as follows:—

Refuse Collection and Disposal	£	s	d
Revenue....	6818	14	1
	1554	4	5
Nett Cost	5264	9	8

Pop.	No. of Weekly Collections		Method of Collection	Method of Disposal	COLLECTION & DISPOSAL COSTS							
	House	Trade			Total Cost	Total Tons (Est.)	No. of Houses	Cost per Ton (Est.)	Cost per House	Cost 1000 Houses	Cost per Head of Population	Cost 1000 Head of Population
17,400	1	1	3 Motors,	Controlled Tip	£5,264	7,043	5,025	14.94s.	£1.04	£1,046	6.05s.	£302

Rate Represented for Collection and Disposal 11.68d.



### **INFECTIOUS DISEASES.**

During the year, 67 cases of Infectious Diseases were admitted to the Foxby Hill Isolation Hospital. 37 cases came from the Urban District, 14 cases from the Gainsborough Rural, 6 from other Local Authority Areas and 10 Non-Civilian.

There were no deaths at the Hospital.

33 visits have been paid to premises during the year and 55 rooms were disinfected following occurrence of Infectious Disease, and 1 following upon Tuberculosis.

Disinfection of bedding is carried out at the Public Assistance Institution as and when required.

#### **Ambulance.**

The Morris Ambulance is now stationed at the Foxby Hill Isolation Hospital, and is used in connection with the removal of patients and the collection of bedding.

#### **Disinfectants.**

The usual amount of Disinfectants were issued to householders during the summer months.

### **HOUSING ACT, 1936.**

There has been very little progress in Housing since the outbreak of hostilities. Notices under this Act have been very restricted owing to the effect which may be produced on the Council's future Slum Clearance and other works.

### **NEW BUILDINGS.**

During the year, 60 prefabricated houses were erected for the Council on a site in White's Wood Lane.

### **WATER CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.**

There has been very little change in this direction and there are still 9 pail closets at outlying premises. Trough closets in the old part of the town have almost disappeared.

### **TOWN AMBULANCE.**

The Ford Ambulance continues to give satisfactory service in and around the District.

### **RODENT CONTROL.**

This work assumed large proportions during the year.

1,487 visits were made to premises during the year, and several infestations were dealt with by block control methods, and although only a small number of bodies were recovered, post baiting proved that the operation was a success.

No sewers were treated during the year.

A very large number of small isolated infestations were dealt with; these in the main, were no doubt due to the war time practice of keeping fowls, etc., in back yards and gardens, and until this practice is discontinued, complaints of this type will be constantly recurring.



**Notices Served During Year.**

In connection with these, 501 Repairs and other nuisances were remedied.

**General Inspections During the Year.**

Houses—Public Health Acts. Visits .....	127
Houses—Housing Acts. Visits .....	12
Complaints Investigated .....	231
Visits to Property under Notice .....	172
Common Lodging Houses .....	41
Factories—Mechanical Power.....	38
Factories—No Mechanical Power .....	14
Workplaces .....	26
Infectious Disease Cases .....	33
New Buildings .....	64
Rats and Mice Destruction Act .....	1487
Drainage Work .....	109
Shops Act .....	67
Bakehouses .....	29
Fried Fish Shops .....	37
Other Food Preparation .....	28
Wet Fish Shops .....	24
Butchers Shops .....	17
Markets .....	62
Slaughterhouses .....	2312
Offensive Trades .....	57
Ice Cream Shops .....	27
Dairies and Milk Shops .....	44
Cowsheds .....	41
Stables and Garages .....	17
Verminous Houses .....	40
Destructor and Tip .....	98
Refuse Collection .....	69
Marine Stores .....	17
Interviews with Owners .....	130
Miscellaneous .....	748
Milk Samples .....	51
Water Samples .....	56
Unsound Food .....	81
Civil Building Control .....	247
Overcrowding .....	42
Total .....	4,475

**WATER SUPPLY.**

I have to report that the water supply has been satisfactory throughout the year.

Mr. S. Algar, the Water Engineer, informs me that the Supply continues to be satisfactory as regards quantity. The water is Chlorinated at the reservoir as a precautionary measure.

As the water is naturally hard there is no Plumbo Solvent action.

The number of houses supplied by means of joint external water taps is 381, the remainder of the town having internal water supply.

The results of the monthly routine sampling are as follows:—

		SAMPLES		
Month		Coliform Bacilli 2 days at 37 C	Faecal Coli 2 days at 37 C	Remarks
JANUARY				
1	Bye pass No. 2 Pump.....	0	0	
2	Reservoir inlet .....	0	0	
3	Reservoir outlet .....	0	0	
4	Tap—Ropery Road .....	0	0	
FEBRUARY				
1	Bye pass No. 2 Borehole .....	0	0	
2	Reservoir inlet .....	0	0	
3	Reservoir outlet .....	0	0	
4	Tap—Ropery Road .....	0	0	
MARCH				
1	Bye pass No. 2 Borehole .....	0	0	Satisfactory
2	Reservoir inlet .....	0	0	do.
3	Reservoir outlet .....	0	0	do.
4	Tap—Ropery Road .....	0	0	do.
5	Outlet of copper tube of heater fixing at 3, Marl- borough Street .....	0	0	do.
APRIL				
1	Bye pass No. 2 Pump.....	0	0	Satisfactory
2	Reservoir inlet .....	0	0	
3	Reservoir outlet .....	3	0	
4	Tap—Ropery Road .....	1	0	
MAY				
1	Bye pass No. 2 Borehole.....	0	0	Satisfactory
2	Reservoir inlet .....	0	0	do.
3	Reservoir outlet .....	0	0	do.
4	Tap—Ropery Road .....	0	0	do.
JUNE				
1	Bye pass No. 2 Borehole.....	0	0	
2	Reservoir inlet .....	0	0	
3	Reservoir outlet .....	0	0	
4	Tap—Ropery Road .....	0	0	
AUGUST				
1	Tap—Lea Road Baths .....	5	0	
2	Reservoir inlet .....	0	0	
3	Reservoir outlet .....	0	0	
4	Ropery Road Tap .....	5	0	
SEPTEMBER				
1	Tap—Lea Road Baths .....	8	0	
2	Reservoir inlet .....	0	0	
3	Reservoir outlet .....	0	0	
4	Tap—Ropery Road .....	13	0	

Month	Coliform Bacilli 2 days at 37 C	Faecal Coli 2 days at 37 C	Remarks
OCTOBER			
1 Bore. Tap, Lea Road .....	0	0	Satisfactory
2 Reservoir inlet .....	0	0	do.
3 Reservoir outlet .....	0	0	do.
4 Tap—Ropery Road .....	0	0	do.
NOVEMBER			
1 Tap—Lea Road .....	0	0	do.
2 Reservoir inlet .....	0	0	do.
3 Reservoir outlet .....	0	0	do.
4 Tap—Ropery Road ....	0	0	do.
DECEMBER			
1 Tap—Lea Road .....	0	0	Satisfactory
2 Reservoir inlet .....	0	0	do.
3 Reservoir outlet .....	0	0	do.
4 Tap—Ropery Road .....	0	0	do.

### **DRAINAGE and SEWERAGE.**

There is nothing of note to report as regards the drainage and sewerage of the Town.

New sewers have been laid in connection with the permanent housing site on the Corringham Road, and also on the prefabricated housing site in White's Wood Lane. The latter site was fully occupied by the end of the year.

### **CIVIL BUILDING CONTROL.**

On the 1st August, 1945, the Local Authority was delegated the work of granting licences under the Defence Regulations: which duty was delegated to your Sanitary Inspector.

Licences are required for all works costing over £10 and are issued by your Sanitary Inspector up to any sum for Housing Work. Work costing over £100 on building other than Housing is dealt with by the Ministry of Works Regional Office.

In addition to these Licences we issued a large number of "Certificates of Essential Repair." These cover plaster board, plaster, slates, floor tiles, W.C. Basins and many other Building Materials which are in short supply. The position is rapidly becoming worse, and I visualise a greater demand on the time of your Sanitary Inspector as a consequence.

In conclusion of this Report, I am happy to record the good feelings existing between the various trades of the Town and the Health Department in its activities.

My thanks are due to the Health Committee for their unstinted co-operation, and to the Medical Officer of Health, to Mr. Smithson, the Meat Inspector, and the Cleansing and Disposal Staffs, who have co-operated to make the work of the Department go well, and lastly, to my Assistant, Mr. Searson, who has given invaluable help at all times.

I am,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

W. W. JACKSON,





